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2.

The Soviet chief of the fluorescent laboratory, Gregorieff, visited RCA in the United States on two occasions - once in 1940 and once in 1943. The primary function of our laboratory was the development of fluorescent materials for cathode ray tube screens. Only conventional preparations currently known and utilized in western nations were produced, although an attempt was made to

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develop screen materials with long persistence characteristics. I heard that another laboratory, not in Frjasino, but name or location unknown, eventually took over the project and was successful in developing screen materials which exhibited a trace for five seconds with 10% light remaining.

3. In 1946 pure chemicals were very hard to procure and often highly diluted, but the quality gradually improved until virtually no difficulty was experienced in 1950. In particular, zinc sulphate was troublesome in the beginning, but the quality increased to an impurity content of only one part in one million. Measuring instruments were in very short supply at first, but by 1950 an adequate supply was available, most of which were constructed in the same laboratory.
4. The older Soviet engineers at the Institute were rather mediocre. The postwar graduates, however, have an excellent background in theory and mathematics, are eager to learn, and have a tremendous capacity for work. Immediately following graduation they are badly lacking in practical experience, since this phase of their profession is completely disregarded in formal training. In my opinion, they have learned fast enough to bridge the gap which would otherwise be created by the departure of the experienced German engineers and technicians. Specialists in centimeter wave length techniques and vacuum techniques are being retained in the USSR, while the specialists concerned with more ordinary phases in the electronics field are being and have been returned to Germany.
5. At the beginning of each calendar year, development projects and production quotas are assigned to the Institute from Moscow. Production planning then begins at a feverish pitch. Laboratories responsible for development models of new items to be placed into production are expected to complete the necessary work within approximately three months at which time they become relatively inactive for the remainder of the year. During this first quarter, the production shops are on a virtual stand-by status, their previous year's quota having been met in December. Following completion of developed models, production gets underway. From this time on, all attention is centered on the norm which must be met by the end of the coming December. The quota is met at all costs, by excessive overtime work (including Sundays), and inferior quality, should this measure become necessary. At this time, all projects of a research and development nature not necessarily intended for quantity production must also be completed, or be as far advanced as the yearly plan specified.
6. The higher paid Soviet scientists and engineers, on the whole, seem quite content with their lot and seldom were heard to voice a complaint. In contrast, the lower paid workers and technicians on many occasions frankly discussed their gripes with us, usually concerning their standard of living. Many of the lower group were former soldiers who had seen better conditions in other countries which sharply contrasted with their own. There was much better understanding between Germans of all ages and the young Soviets in comparison with other Soviet age groups, for they seemed to have more of an appreciation of European thoughts and ideas. Since the young Soviets had virtually no knowledge of European culture, however, other than that observed during the war, discussions were necessarily limited to philosophical and political topics.

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7. Although listening to foreign broadcasts in the USSR is not expressly forbidden, the people are extremely cautious, in later discussions, of what they hear, and usually these discussions are limited to the better educated groups. In the Moscow area, jamming is quite effective against US broadcasts, but a few of the British stations come through quite well. Foreign broadcasts could not actually be termed as effective, although they usually succeeded in creating some thought and discussion. Soviet stations normally offered counter-propaganda and, although many of the listeners were not immediately convinced of the logic of the answers, in time after many repetitions of the same theme, the desired effects were achieved. The most convincing argument against Western propaganda is that US interests are founded on purely selfish motives.
8. I remember hearing that Bushbeck's group in Monino made almost daily trips to "the other side of Moscow", but recall no further details. I also remember hearing of an experimental institute which was evacuated during the war from Frjasino to Siberia, but do not know the present location of the institute or its number, but the name begins with an "F".

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